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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Emperor's Speech!

LAYING THE FOUNDATION!

McMahon Promoted!

DOINGS OF THE COMMUNE!

The Forces Moving!

PEACE CONFERENCE!

Thiers Arraigned!

EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A FOUNDATION LAYER.

BERLIN, April 3.—Emperor William, in replying to the congratulatory address voted by the *Reichstag*, thanks that body for its loyalty and devotion and praises the heroism of the German soldiers and points to the visible guidance of God in the events of the recent war. He says the condition of France is owing to the revolutions of eighty years and expresses the belief that the German nationality in Alsace and Lorraine had been nearly defected and destroyed during the compulsory union of these provinces with France. The Emperor concluded as follows: "Being an old man I merely lay the foundation of an empire which my successor must complete."

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamship Batavia, from New York, touched Queenstown.

MCMAHON MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A dispatch from Versailles to-day says that Marshall McMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army.

PROCLAMATION BY THE COMMUNE.

A dispatch from Paris this forenoon says the Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language: "Attacked by the Versailles government we have a mission to protect this city and we count upon the aid of the citizens."

COMMUNAL TROOPS MOVING.

There was a continual movement of Communal forces during the night and a distant cannonade was audible this morning. The rappel is beating everywhere throughout the city.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A dispatch from Brussels of the 3d says the second sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day.

THIERS AND HIS FRIENDS ARRAIGNED BY THE COMMUNE.

LONDON, April 3, 1 P. M.—The Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufaure and Jules Pythian before a tribunal of the people, and ordering their properties to be seized.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Another decree pronounces the separation of Church and State, abolishes religious bodies and abolishes national property.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that Prince Charles will accept his accession to the throne of Roumania until the result of the elections for the Chambers is known.

6:30 A. M.—Queen Victoria visits Napoleon at Chiselhurst to-day.

FLORENCE, April 3.—The Italian Chambers have adjourned until the 12th inst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 3, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾; Bonds firm; 5-20's of 1867, do. 90¾; do. '65, 91⅝; 10-40's, 89¾. Stocks firm: Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 93½; Great Western, 42¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged: middling uplands, 7⅞@7¾d. Provisions and breadstuffs unchanged, and firm.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1871.

In the Senate Mr. RILL introduced a bill to incorporate the Red River Raft Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also a bill to fix the time for holding the terms of the United States District Courts of Arkansas.

Mr. POOL introduced a bill to create the Western Judicial District of North Carolina.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate under what laws, individuals and corporations are allowed to hold the location of public lands and closing them to a settlement.

Mr. STEWART briefly reviewed the land policy of the Government, and stated that with the exception of a mere fraction in the entire public domains which had been given away had gone for the aggrandizement of wealthy private individuals and corporations.

KU-KLUX.

The resolution of instruction by Mr. Sherman, was then taken up, to which Mr. Blair was entitled to the floor.

Mr. BLAIR argued that the measure as it now proposed to pass it was an assumption of the power of Congress to punish the violation of State law. This dangerous power which it now to be assumed by Congress may and doubtless will be exercised at some future day by some other party upon the wealthy communities in the North. The design of this Legislation was to carry out the designs of that remorseless set of scoundrels and carpet baggers and their aiders and abettors, and to continue Grant perpetually in power. The system of government under which the South is now held is a disgrace to the age. This carpet bag system is perfectly infamous, by which strangers and adventurous men of no character are put in power over a people whose ancestors made thes e States what they are. It is to the interest of the people of these States to repress all abuses of power, to their own property and pay taxes, but it is to the interest of these carpet baggers to manufacture and magnify them because it is that upon which they fatten. The prospects of the radical party were so alarming that something must be done. The people were clamoring for revenue reform, for the reduction of the taxes by which millions were wrung from them for the benefit of plunderers. They were searching very closely into the corruptions and treachery of the radical party. The rank and file were rolling away from it and something desperate must be resorted to to save it. The radical gong was sounded, of outrage and murder, crime and disorder, of excelling in falsehood and audacity those which had preceded them. The stories of outrages in North Carolina, which had been detailed before the committee with no opportunity for refutation, were the utterances of men who would not be believed by any one. Even of the morals of Gov. Holden himself were these falsehoods exposed. In his message to the Legislature, Gov. Holden said expressly that no disorders existed in North Carolina.

Alluding to these reconstruction acts.

Mr. BLAIR said he believed the Supreme Court had any opportunity to pass upon any question connected with them, it had invariably pronounced unconstitutional, and Congress knowing they were unconstitutional, passed an act to prevent the Supreme Court from passing directly upon its reconstruction measures. He said the Democratic party, while it believed the acts to be unconstitutional, did not, as had been charged, intend to overthrow them by force. The only measures to which the Democratic party would resort, were constitutional measures.

Mr. SCOTT interposed and quoted from the Broadhead letter of Blair, that the President elect should propose carpet bag governments by force.

Mr. BLAIR said he was not the Democratic party and the Democratic party was not Blair and he repeated that the Democratic party had never threatened to resort to violence to overthrow the unconstitutional acts of Congress. He (Blair) had believed and did believe that the Democratic party had taken an oath to support that constitution should stand to that oath, whether against Congress or against individuals, that he believed that the acts violating the constitution was no more than a mob. He had said that the army should be made to undo the work of usurpation and he said so now, but no force would be necessary, for, if the army was withdrawn the intelligent carpet bag governments would fall of themselves.

Mr. BLAIR then referred to the address alleged to have been issued during the Presidential canvass of 1868 to the negroes of North Carolina, advising them to burn the barns of people who discouraged them on account of politics, and which on the authority of Dr. Goodbe, he said, had been written by United States Senator Pool and Judge Reade.

Mr. POOL interrupted to say that the address bore no such construction, and no sensible man could put such a construction upon it.

Mr. BLAIR, resuming, said it was so regarded at the time, and the testimony of a negro before the committee showed that negroes had confessed that they were instigated to barn burning by Governor Holden. Holden men pardoned when convicted. It had been indisputably proved that the origin of the loyal leagues in the South was for the purpose of compelling negroes to vote the radical ticket. These ignorant, superstitious negroes (the Senator from Ohio—Sherman—and them) were initiated into union leagues with blue lights and red lights, and every other kinds of lights, and all the apparatus of hell calculated to bewilder their simple minds, and then sworn to support the radical party.

Mr. BLAIR then reviewed at length the condition of affairs in North and South Carolina, alleging that corruption, fraud and villainy reigned supreme, that the people were plundered of their substance by an army of carpet-baggers, that the debt of the State had been enormously increased. The Senator from Indiana, Mr. Morton, had the other day favored the Senate with extracts from Democratic papers in Kentucky. He (Blair) proposed now to give some extracts from Radical papers in South Carolina. Mr. Blair then quoted from various Republican papers of South Carolina, severely commenting upon the venality of the Legislature. He also quoted from the remarks of Governor Scott, that one of the greatest curses of South Carolina was a horde of unscrupulous adventurers from the north coming down there for purposes of plunder. He further read an account of the personnel of the South Carolina Legislature. Of that whole body but thirteen were white and the remainder all blacks. But were white and the remainder all blacks. But nineteen could read and write grammatically.

Mr. SHERMAN admitted that the Legislature of South Carolina had behaved shamefully, but he would ask the Senator what remedy did he propose for it? Did he favor universal suffrage? because if he did, he (Mr. Sherman) would probably agree. Did he propose to take the suffrage from negroes? because if he did, that would be a subject for debate; but if the Senator proposed no remedy, he had certainly no right to bring these matters in here.

Mr. BLAIR said he had the right to do it. He had the right to arraign this body for striking down the very vital principle of free government, for destroying local self-government.

Mr. SAWYER corroborated the statement of Mr. Sherman, that every one voted in South Carolina, and said there were not over twenty-five hundred in the State debarred from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. BLAIR thought the Senator was very much mistaken. He believed there were a great many more.

Mr. SAWYER said the position of the Democratic party in South Carolina, was such that no considerable number would accept the proffer of office. They were influenced by the attitude of the Democratic party in the North, and the Broadhead letter of the Senator to refuse office for sentiment.

Mr. BLISS "for a principle."

Mr. SAWYER'S "Sentiment."

Mr. BLAIR—"A principle." It was a principle, and he was glad that the Democratic party adhered to the principle in spite of the loaves and fishes. He was glad that the Democratic party has refused to share plunder with carpet-baggers. Mr. Blair continued in review of the condition of other Southern States, the state debt of which he said had been enormously increased under Radical rule. He said he knew Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, well, that he went from Missouri ragged and naked and without money to pay for his breakfast, now he lived in a palace and was rolling in wealth, and he (Blair) was informed that he never signed a bill without a price. In regard to the case of Yerger, which had been brought into this Senate chamber by the Senator from Ohio (Sherman), he (Blair) desired to allude to an aspect of that case as yet untouched. He then reviewed it from the statement of counsel to prove that the case had been kept out of the Supreme Court for fear the reconstruction acts, under the authority of which Yerger was committed, would be declared unconstitutional. The Radicals had thus confessed that these acts were unconstitutional and yet without them they would be in a minority in both Houses of Congress to-day and a minority of a minority. The men who came in by virtue of these reconstruction acts had in caucus given votes which debased the men who built up the Radical party, the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner.

Without concluding Mr. Blair gave way and the Senate at 4:40 o'clock went into Executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House at eleven this morning Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, made a speech in opposition to the Ku-Klux bill.

At five minutes to twelve o'clock, noon, this being a continuation of the recess from the morning hour, adjourned until twelve o'clock, noon, to-day.

The Speaker called the House to order at noon.

After prayer by the chaplain and the reading of the journal of Saturday, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and other purposes.

Mr. DAWES said that the debate had been progressing for nearly one week. His object in rising was to say to the gentleman having charge of the bill whether he could not indicate the time when the discussion should close, so that the House could proceed to the details of the bill.

After a long conversation the result was an agreement that the general debate should continues to-day and to-morrow, and that the House will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that on Wednesday morning the House will consider the bill under ten minutes' rule, and that the amendments shall be decided as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHANKS of Indiana, said the people had determined by the result of the late war that their rights were safe only when the arm of the National government was superior to the State governments. The design of the opponents of the bill was to get the control of southern States for political purposes and hence their attacks on the President and his friends.

Mr. BLEECKER of Alabama said there were hundreds of thousands of peaceable citizens in Alabama who would welcome any measure that would lead to the restoration of peace, order of lawlessness and relieve them from the terrible apprehensions of injury to persons and property.

Mr. KINLELLA of New York opposed the bill and said the people of the North South should be left to manage their own affairs and bring their States to a condition of peace and prosperity again.

Mr. VAN TRUMP of Ohio argued against the bill, especially that portion proposing to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* at the pleasure of the President.

Mr. ELLIS ROBERTS, of New York, said the constitution had ample power in its section to protect its citizens, or else, as Jefferson Davis has just proclaimed at Selma, State sovereignty is triumph. The Empire State demands protection for her citizens. Maltreated Alabama and Virginia claim aid from the national government for that purpose. Let the Southern people for their own sake and the honor of the Union help to trample out lawlessness, and the Democratic party will concentrate all its moral influences and all the power of the Government to protect the weak and poor of every race and color to every citizen by securing liberty under the laws.

Mr. BIGGS, of Delaware—This bill, if passed into a law, would become as hateful as the alien and sedition law, and would cover its authors and supporters with odium, and as to official position, they would be consigned to the tomb of the capulets.

In quoting from the Ku Klux portion of Senator Sumner's speech on San Domingo, Mr. BIGGS by mistake called him "late Senator."

Some gentlemen asked him what he meant by "late Senator."

Mr. BIGGS replied he had made a mistake, but perhaps the Republicans considered Sumner dead and intend to bury him politically.

Mr. DAWES informed the gentleman that the Senator still lived.

Mr. BIGGS resuming said Mr. Sumner called the President the head of Ku-Klux.

Mr. DAWES wished to know whether that was the reason why Biggs would not help to put down Ku-Klux.

Mr. BIGGS replied no—the Democratic party were not only anxious to put down Ku-Klux but any other violation. They were a party of law and order, and he was as much opposed to Ku-Klux as any member of the House could be.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Tennessee, made a speech against the bill.

The House at half past five, took a recess until half past seven.

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Mr. DUKE, of Virginia, and Mr. WINCHESTER, of Kentucky, made speeches against the bill.

Mr. M'KEE, of Mississippi, addressed the House in defence of Southern Republicans and in support of the bill.

CONNECTICUT.

Dispatch to Gov. Hawley—San Domingo—The President's Position

HARTFORD, April 2.—The following dispatch has been received here by ex-Governor Hawley, from Washington: The President will accompany the transmission of the San Domingo Commissioners report to Congress next week, with a message in which he says in substance, that had the subject received fair treatment when the treaty was rejected he would not have assed its further consideration, but believing it had not been fairly presented to the country, and the question having become complicated with charges and insinuations foreign to its merits, he decided that a full investigations should be had at the hands of Congress, which has been done with the results vindicating the correctness of his public policy, and disarming the charges of improper action in the investigations. He does not ask for action now, but transmits the report for the information of Congress and the country, still adhering to his opinion of the desirability of annexation, but with no further recommendation to make it, confident that if the country does not desire what is accomplished, Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional duty, will indicate the desire by advising a treaty to be made. He does not, by any means abandon his own views, but leaves the responsibility of future action upon Congress, and repeats his original declaration that he has no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the North Missouri Railroad to-day: Gerard B. Allen, Amos Cutting, John R. Thomas, Edward Wyatt-Eads, Wm. Tunssig, Julius S. Walsh. Gross receipts of the road for the past year $2,615,880, an increase of $581,335 over the previous year.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court in the case of Adolph E. Seeger, convicted for forgery in connection with defalcation.

CITY ELECTIONS.

Both political parties have closed the campaign to-night with very large meetings, at which several of their most prominent men spoke. The Democrats claim they will carry the city's election by two thousand majority, while the Republicans claim one thousand majority for their ticket.

NEBRASKA.

Land Sales.

OMAHA, April 3.—The National Land Company Office, at Denver, Colorado, sold during March, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-seven acres for one hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and three dollars.

A CHINAMAN KILLED.

At Black Foot, Montana, John Martell, a miner, shot and killed a Chinaman named Ahsin. The difficulty was about a water ditch. The Chinese chased Martell into the town, firing at him thirty or forty times without effect. Martell and a dozen Chinamen have been arrested.

WEATHER.

A terrible wind here yesterday, but no rain for several months past.

ST. PAUL.

Sentenced for Life.

ST. PAUL, April 3.—The Jury in the case of Daniel Gundy, for the murder of Joseph Stehl of St. Anthony, in September last, today brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Hall sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Outrages in Nevada

WEATHER REPORT.

Nominations and Confirmations.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1871.

OUTRAGES IN NEVADA.

The mails from Nevada contain terrible stories of the atrocious crimes committed in that State by organized bands of incendiaries and cut-throats. The Virginia City *Enterprise* says that within the past ten years over two hundred murders have been committed in Story county alone, an average of twenty a year. During that time but one man has been tried and hanged. So callous has public sentiment become in regard to crime, and so poorly have the laws been administered that the desperadoes have become so bold at last that the prominent citizens and tax-payers of Virginia City have lynched one as a warning to the rest.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The area of low pressure which was noticed on Sunday evening over Lake Michigan is now over Lake Ontario. The pressure has varied slightly, and is now somewhat higher in the southwest. It has risen in the extreme northwest, and is now falling. Clear and clearing weather now prevails from the Gulf to the Upper Lakes. High winds have been experienced from the Missouri River to Lake Huron. Threatening and rainy weather prevailed to-day on Lake Ontario and in the Middle States. Probabilities—It is probable that gentle winds with partially cloudy weather will on Tuesday be experienced from Pennsylvania west and south to the Mississippi valley. Failing barometer with threatening and rainy weather in New York and Eastern States.

NAVY MATTERS.

The published statement of orders issued from the Navy Department to fit for sea service a number of vessels is without foundation.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Post Masters—J. Brasher, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; D. A. Fitch, Chetopah, Kansas; G. E. Meigs, Austin, Minnesota.

NOMINATIONS.

Nomination sent to the Senate. Wm. J. Smith, Surveyor of Customs, Memphis.

NEW YORK.

Daring Attempt at Bank Robbery—Gagging a Cashier—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—It Bankruptcy—Assignees to be Appointed.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1871.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BANK ROBBERY.

A daring attempt was made to-day to rob the Central Park Savings Bank. Three men entered the bank after the long front door had been closed, bound and gagged the paying teller, Mr. Ellison, and proceeded to rifle the safe. Dr. Hadden, one of the Directors, finding the door locked, broke it open, when the burglars fled through the rear and escaped.

Mr. KINLELLA of New York opposed the bill and said the people of the North South should be left to manage their own affairs and bring their States to a condition of peace and prosperity again.

Mr. VAN TRUMP of Ohio argued against the bill, especially that portion proposing to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* at the pleasure of the President.

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LOUISVILLE.

Board of Trade Election.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—A. O. Brannen was elected President of the Board of Trade to-night, A. Wyland Secretary, and H. Y. Sanders Treasurer. Receipts of the Board for the past year, $4,980; expenditures, $5,300.

FATALLY STABBED.

A man named McLord was fatally stabbed in a difficulty with three unknown men in a house of prostitution to-night.

HURRICANE.

The high wind last night did considerable damage to the lower part of the city, uprooting trees and unroofing houses. No person injured.

CANADA.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The Hon. Mr. Tripper during the debate on the subject of the annexation of British Columbia on Saturday, suggested that the superiority of the Canadian route for a Pacific railroad, was indisputable and that alternate blocks of land would have to be the property of the government would realize enough to discharge its pecuniary obligations. He expressed a belief that the Northern Pacific company would never go on with their work beyond Pembina.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Flour easier; superfine $6.12½; double extra $6.62½; XXX $7. Corn 70@74c. Oats dull at 62½@64c. Bran $1.17½@1.20. Hay: prime $24. Pork dull: mess $21.50. Bacon dull; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11c; clear sides 11¾c. Hams 15@16½c for sugar; prime 10@10½c. Molasses; plantation boiled 75@80c. Whisky; western rectified 88@95c. Coffee steady at 14@15½c. Sterling 15⅝ at New York; on sight ¼@⅝ per cent. premium. Gold 110⅝.

ELECTIONS.

IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—A. B. Woodward, Republican, is elected State Senator over E. A. Woodward, Democrat in the Twelfth District by about 100 majority. The figures in the *Palladium* office give Kellogg, Republican for Congress in the Second District about 75 majority.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 3.—107 towns give a net grain for Jewell of 986 over last year. Strong, Republican, elected to Congress in the First, and Starkweather, Republican, in the Third District. Kendrick, Democrat, probably elected to Congress in the Second, and Barnum, Democrat, in the Fourth District. The State is very close.

Towns.	Jewell.	English.
New Britain	934	792
Suffield	327	333
Weathersfield	272	192
Windsor	357	199
Bristol	353	732
Norwich	1501	1242
New London	729	152
Woodstock	260	199
Stonington	546	566
Putnam	374	149
Windham	460	391
Plainfield	347	195
Colchester	572	269
Waterford	196	215
Killingley	193	324
New Haven	3720	3267
Branford	295	332
Cheshire	253	216
Derby	652	625
Hamden	291	311
Meridia	1168	798
Milford	332	295
Naugatuck	229	281
Wallingford	342	297
Waterbury	1156	1199
Middletown	806	942
Hadam	155	295
East Hadam	302	304

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—Returns to the *Palladium* show Jewell's election by about 800 majority, and Kellogg's election to Congress by nine majority.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Hartford gives Jewell 3229, English 3506. Hartford county, all but Hartford, gives Jewell 4958, English 5621. New Haven county complete gives Jewell 11,373, English 11,786. Jewell's majority with 22 towns to hear from is 128.

HARTFORD, April 3.—With twelve towns estimated at last year's vote, Jewel's majority will be 90. Kellogg is elected to Congress by 53 majority.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Returns from all but about sixteen towns have been reckoning the vote of those towns the same as last year. Jewell has 102 majority.

IN OHIO.

CANTON, April 3.—This city elected a clear Democratic ticket on an average majority of fifty-two. There was considerable interest taken in the election by both parties, about the usual number of votes being polled.

MASSILLON, April 3.—The election here today resulted in the election of one Democratic trustee and one constable, the balance of the ticket, Republican, by the usual majority.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—City election returns are so meager yet that it is impossible to more than conjecture on the majority for the Republican candidate for Mayor, who is certainly elected over Harris, Democrat, by a decided majority. In the Twelfth Ward the Republican loss on last Secretary of State's vote 22. In the Twenty-third ward the Democratic loss is 47. Partial returns from other wards indicate that the majority for Davis will range from 1500 to 2000. In the Fourteenth district Alabaster Gano, Republican Republican for council is elected over Harrison, regular nominee, over two hundred majority.

BUCYRUS, April 3.—The Bucyrus corporation elects two Councilmen on the Temperance ticket over two elected before. Bucyrus township half Democratic and half Reform ticket elected.

WOOSTER, April 3.—The election in this city to-day, resulted in a Republican triumph. The Republicans elected the Mayor, Marshal, City Councilmen and three out of four of the Councilmen. Last fall the city went about 200 Democratic.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 3.—The election passed off very quietly in this city to-day. In the township the entire Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of 200. A law recently passed by the Legislature retaining five of the old council, or one from each ward, for one year, which left to elect, the Democrats elected four out of the five. The vote was light and close, the Republicans not showing their strength, while the opposite party worked secretly and with great effect.

CHESTELINE, O., April 3.—In consequence of a steady rain all day, a very light vote was polled in this township. There was no political excitement, and but little interest taken. The vote was divided between a regular Democratic and a Union Republican ticket, each being elected. In the Corporation two councilmen from the people's ticket were elected and the remainder from the regular. In township the entire people's ticket was elected, with the exception of one trustee and assessor.

SALEM, O., April 3.—The municipal election here resulted as follows; Councilmen—Peter Haworth, Democrat, defeated Thomas Rousal, republican. Stephen Richards, city clerk, republican. Township elected two republicans and one democratic trustees, balance of the ticket republicans.

LIMA, O., April 3.—The entire democratic township and corporation ticket was elected here, the corporation ticket by an average majority of 110. This is a small democratic gain. The republicans have a majority, but supported the citizen's ticket. A proposition to light the city by gas was voted on and carried by a majority of 200.

CINCINNATI O., April 3.—LATER.—Later returns show a republican loss of 17 in the twenty-third ward and also all of the fourteenth reported. The fifth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth wards show a democratic loss on the republican Secretary of States' majority, aggregating 228, but one ward, German last year reaches through his'n and then ties it up."

WHILE Judge Turnley, of Alabama, was eating supper in a hotel, lately, Mr. Marshall entered and snapped a pistol in his face, saying, "I will show you what honesty is." Whether he would or not is unknown, as the Judge wrenched the pistol out of his hands and went on with his supper.

REV. WILLIAM B. LORD, D. D., of Montpelier, Vermont, having declined a call from Hartford, Conn., on Sunday last announced to his congregation his decision in regard to leaving them, taking for his text in the morning, 2d Kings, ii, 6: "As the Lord liveth, and as the soul liveth, I will not leave thee."

A YOUNG lady of Westboro, Mass., was shot through the arm while walking along the street one day last week, and a great excitement arose as to who committed the deed. Upon investigation it was found that the bullet was fired from a revolver by a young man who was shooting at a mark in a distant field.

THE U. S. storeship Relief now lies off the Philadelphia Navy Yard and is receiving her cargo of provisions for France. But $30,000 have been raised in that city for the purpose and if any here would like to add to this cargo of supplies, going direct from Pennsylvania, they can send their contributions to Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia.

THE recent explorations in Jerusalem have excited great interest among the fraternity of Free Masons throughout the world, on account of the discovery of what are believed to be "Masons' marks" on a considerable number of the immense foundation stones recently uncovered under the debris of one of the ancient temples of that city.

A BOTTLE, securely corked and containing a small scrap of paper, was picked up last week on the beach near Eastport Wharf, Madison, by Deacon Manson Redfield. On the paper was written the following statement: "Gull Island, March 12; schooner Vesper sunk last night. All hands lost except myself. I have just strength enough to write this. Lord have mercy on my soul. J. Schnapp, mate."

ZELL'S Popular Encyclopedia is very nearly completed. In its entertaining, concise way, it has gotten as far as Voltaire, and a very few more numbers will conclude this very valuable and laborious work. The new Atlas which Mr. Zell is about to issue, in parts, promises to be one of the very best ever compiled, and will add to the already enviable reputation which this house has earned for producing standard books of reference.

THE last fish story is recorded as follows by the Bangor *Whig*: "It is stated that one of our fish dealears has a tame clam, which he has taught to come at his whistle, and follow him all over the house. The clam will stand up on his hind legs and beg, or lie down at the command of his master, and will sing, whistle and count as high as thirteen, and if reports are true, is a most remarkable example of what patience will accomplish.

As some colored school children were playing ball in Raymond, Miss., on the 21st inst., the ball accidentally struck a small white boy, who happened to be passing at the time. News of the "outrage" was spread, and quickly a party of enraged white men collected and commenced their work by discharging their pistols "at random," resulting in the killing of one of the colored children. The whites complain very much of being oppressed in Mississippi.

SPEAKING of Kellogg reminds us of a curious little rumor about Miss Nilsson, that instead of having been a little Swedish peasant, picked up in the streets of Copenhagen by some benevolent and sharp-eared musician, she is a native-born American girl, daughter of an American mother and a Swedish father. This is rumor, indeed, but it comes to us by only one remove of repitition, from an estimable clergyman, who asserts that he knew the family for years.—*Church Union.*

THE Mobile *Tribune* has the following: "A hugh bellows connected with the forge at Mr. Thomas S. Russell's mill at the foot of Beauregard street, exploded on Thursday morning with a noise almost equal to the discharge of a cannon, and scattered the fragments around in every direction and to a great distance. Fortunately no one was in the way of the flying pieces, and consequently no one was hurt. The cause of this singular explosion is a mystery which Mr. Russell confesses himself unable to explain.

THE Hudson River Railway has for some time been infested with burglars. The company employed detectives to ferret them out, and the detectives, on Thursday evening, made a raid on a gang of these burglars, who were operating on a siding at Dobbs' Ferry, twenty miles from New York. The burglars resisted and there was a sharp contest, in which two of the thieves were fatally shot, when the third ran away. The wounded men were brought to New York.

ANY unprejudiced man may form his opinion concerning the Sumner and Grant difficulty, by observing the newspapers. All of the Democratic papers and most of those known as bolters and revenue reformers support the doughty Senator. *Au contraire*, all of the thorough going Republican papers, with the New York *Tribune* at their head, support the President. Another curious way of looking at it will disclose the fact that there is scarcely a free trade journal in the country that is not with Sumner, nor a protection journal that is not for Grant.

THE German machinists expect to march two thousand strong in the Peace Jubilee procession on Easter Monday, in New York. About thirty-five thousand persons are enrolled altogether for the procession, and as additional organizations are yet to report, it is expected that forty thousand people will participate in the demonstration. Gen. Bendin will be in command of the military division. The Liederkranz Society has tendered to the General Fest Committee the use of the upper hall of its Club House for a banquet in the evening.

MR. WILLIAM B. ASTOR'S dinner service is the handsomest in this country. It was bought by his father, John Jacob Astor, and used by him during his residence in Paris and Switzerland. All the dishes, the plates, the fruitstands, the *epergnes*, are of solid silver. The dessert plates are of Sevres china, embellished with portraits of the celebrated beauties of the Court of Louis XIV. By the will of Mr. Astor, this dinner service descended to his eldest son, and at the death of its present owner it will descend to his son, John Jacob, Jr., and then to the latter's son, and so on to the latest generation.

THE Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz has placed all the public lands of Cosamalvapan at the disposal of the inhabitants, provided they cultivate them at once. The central party is in favor of abolishing the port of Vera Cruz in favor of a healthier and safer harbor, but this rich city wields an enormous influence.

A CASE of lead poisoning, which manifested itself in attacks of the gout, is mentioned in the London *Lancet*. The sufferer had not inherited that disease. Dr. Garrod, of King's College Hospital, says that in case of Artisans who work in lead, it is probably introduced into the system not only by direct absorption, but by taking their food with hands soiled with the particular form of poison they are in the habit of handling. Some persons are affected much more readily than others, and when one member of a family manifests the usual symptoms of lead poisoning, while all the others are in apparent health, they should not omit to look for the characteristic blue line on the gums of the patient, or neglect careful inquiry into the purity of their water supply, and the impression that a common cause would necessarily affect the whole household alike.

ON Tuesday that portion of Third street, Long Island City, which has been so long fenced in from the outside world on account of the small pox in it, was visited by the Health Officer of the city with a number of his assistants, who examined the twenty-one inmates, and pronounced them well. All having been vaccinated well or those who had not been sick small-pox proof, the party proceeded to disinfect by thorough fumigating the premises, persons, clothing and everything, including goats and pigs, which had been within the enclosure. The chemicals used were chlorine gas and carbonic acid. Only one death has taken place since the enclosure was formed, that of a child, although most of the twenty-two who were so nailed up in what was supposed a living tomb have been more or less affected with the disease.

The Hari-Kari in Japan—A Scene of Self-Execution.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes an account of the act of Hari-Kari committed by Taki, a Japanese nobleman, upon himself according to the law. He had been found guilty of an assault upon Christians at Hiogo, and was compelled to suffer this punishment. The writer says:

Taki ascended the low platform with a slow step and determined mien. Here he prostrated himself three times in succession before the altar, his face each time touching the ground, and subsequently sat down upon the carpet with his back turned towards the altar, and with his friend the Kaishaku, seated on his right side. One of the three Japanese officers now made his appearance, carrying a small table or dumb waiter, similar to those used in the temples upon the occasion of sacrifices, upon which lay, carefully wrapped up in paper, a Japanese dagger, about nine and a half inches in length, with a point fine as a needle and edge as keen as a razor.

Kneeling down before the platform, he handed the dagger to the condemned, who reverentially took it, and after having lifted it with both hands above his head, placed it on the crimson carpet in front of him. Then Taki made a deep obeisance, and in a voice without a tremor, and without faltering, gave utterance to the following words in Japanese: "It was I, and I alone, that gave the order to fire upon the foreigners at Kobe, without having received from any one the authority to do so. I also fired upon Taki afterwards, when they tried to escape. Acknowledging my great sin and miscon duct, I shall now proceed to cut open my bowels; and beg the gentlemen present to do me the honor to bear witness

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

THE *Post* yesterday made an undignified and ungenerous allusion to Colonel William Phillips because of his connection with the City Hall Commission. If Pittsburgh had a few more such "bosses" as Colonel Phillips, our prosperity as a people would be much greater, and our advancement among the leading cities of the world would be much more rapid.

WE are pleased to learn that the Committee on Elections, in Congress, has adopted a rule not to compensate any contestant for a seat, who fails to maintain his right, beyond the actual necessary expenses, and not even that much except in cases where the contest has evidently been made in good faith and with reasonable ground for believing the claim just.

IT IS ASSERTED that the impeachment trial of Governor Holden of North Carolina has opened the road for an immense number of suits to be brought against him for illegal arrests. We have no doubt that the object is to get rid of the Governor, and that should he return to his home he will be persistently harrassed and annoyed until he is compelled to leave. What course the Governor will take is unknown, although it is intimated that he will not return to North Carolina.

THE MISSOURI *Republican* (Democratic) complains bitterly that one Mr. Stanard, "a member in good standing of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church," lately declared in a speech in the city of St. Louis that "the only issues which the Democratic party brought out, was their determination to blot out the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments." We suppose it is because Mr. Stanard *is* a member of good standing that he made this declaration. Certain it is if he had made any other, he deserved to be turned out of that or any other church.

THE *American Agriculturist* for April, published by Orange Judd & Co., New York, has come to our table. The publishers are gentlemen of extensive experience in, and have a familiar acquaintance with, all matters pertaining to agriculture and horticulture, as every one will see who reads their monthly journal, which, in addition to a large amount of the most varied reading matter, is profusely illustrated with beautiful cuts. We think no farmer can do without it, if he desires to make farming easy and profitable. The April number is even superior to any we have seen.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* came to us yesterday in a stylish new spring dress, looking as charming as a pretty maiden on a May morning. The *Post* is a well conducted and enterprising journal, and no better evidence of its prosperity is needed than the present great improvement it has made. Messrs. Barr, Schoyer, Lare and Myers, the proprietors and conductors, are capable and energetic gentlemen, who have done much hard work against great odds in this end of the State to keep stubborn life in the Democratic party, and whose services that party should appreciate and reward with their patronage.

THE DEAD LOCK continues in the State Legislature. It may be very pleasant for the members having their hands thrust deep into the pockets of the taxpayers to meet from day to day without performing any of the business they were elected to do on their own motion, but the people, while comprehending the gravity of the political measure which has produced the evil result, are by no means satisfied with the course of the Assembly. Before their interests and those of the Commonwealth, partisanship should give way. We desire a conciliation. The way to a compromise of the existing difficulty is clear, and no matter how much party sacrifice on one side or the other may be made, the people, whose servants the members are, will hail with pleasure the end of the political lock which stops the government machinery of the State, and virtually deprives the Commonwealth of the law making power.

THERE is a kind of disease in the South that seems to have affected Governor Vance and Governor Stevenson in pretty much the same way. It will be recollected that somebody wrote a letter to Vance, which he felt constrained to answer, and in which he declared that if any outrages had been committed in North Carolina, he had not heard of them, &c. The testimony before the Southern investigating committee proved that Governor Vance had that peculiar disease we have alluded to, and that numberless outrages had been perpetrated by the Ku Klux on loyal men and women. Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, has been stricken down with a similar attack. Perhaps his case is not quite so bad, for he declares he does not know of half a dozen outrages inside of three years. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* publishes a *partial* list of murders and outrages occurring during the time mentioned by the excellent Governor. They number in all one hundred and fifteen. Of this number eighty-one were *murders*. Stevenson and Vance were both elected to Congress, most probable out of pity for their respective infirmities.

THE WORLD AND BLAIR.

The New York *World* seems to entertain a little doubt about the propriety of allowing General Blair to be considered the expounder of the issues to be raised by the Democratic party in 1872. But the criticism of that *Journal* is almost as strange as the letter it criticises. There is evidently a fear lest the *World* should say too much, and at the same time it sees, that should the doctrines of Blair be adopted, the Democratic party will certainly be defeated. Out of this hopeless muddle, the *World* endeavors to get, but instead of doing so, becomes more and more involved in most inextricable confusion. It starts in its criticism with saying "This manly, forcible letter contains so much, from which no Democrat can dissent, and is so skillfully constructed to preclude or parry objections, as to afford but a slender handle to criticism." This is the sop thrown to Blair. In its criticism of this "manly letter" the *World* says. "Thirdly (in amazing inconsistency with the two preceding positions) General Blair thinks the Fifteenth Amendment ought to be a leading issue in the Presidential election." Not that General Blair in this "manly" letter desires to abolish negro suffrage. Not at all. Blair says most emphatically that such is not the fact. Whereupon the *World* inquires if it is not to 'abolish negro suffrage, why then shall the Fifteenth Amendment be, made a Presidential issue. But here we feel compelled to allow the *World* to speak for itself. It says:

He accepts the negro suffrage wh.ch is the only thing it ordains; thinks the time is at hand when its very authors will feel no further interest in it; believes, in other words, that it is practically dead and inoperative by the acceptance of negro suffrage on State authority, and the failure of the Republicans to accomplish the object for which they passed it; and yet General Blair thinks that opposition to this defunct carcass, this hollow shell of an amendment, is the great Democratic issue! He accepts the butterfly, but deems it all important to crush the empty chrysalis from which the butterfly was hatched. Negro suffrage is not to be disturbed, but the Fifteenth amendment, the mother which died in giving negro suffrage birth, is to be put out of the way of doing any further mischief! What further mischief *can* it do, if negro suffrage is accepted by General Blair and the Democratic party? It strikes us that the Democratic party would make itself a laughing-stock to the whole country by running a Presidential campaign against the Fifteenth amendment, and at the same time accepting negro suffrage, which is the only thing the Fifteenth amendment undertakes to establish. If General Blair makes up his mind to swallow the oyster, why should he wreak vengeance upon the shells in which the oyster was bred, and which can never breed another oyster, nor anything else? Opposition to the Fifteenth amendment would be a foolish, empty issue, if the Democratic party is going to accept negro suffrage.

The difficulty under which the *World* labors is plain enough, and we have before adverted to it. But why should the Democratic party beat about the bush in this way. Blair, while he was evidently trying to throw dust into the eyes of the negros, never dreamed that the *World* would become confused. When he said that it was not to *abolish* negro suffrage that an attack was made on the fifteenth amendment, he meant only that the fifteenth amendment was a reconstruction measure, and one of those which had already been denounced as unconstitutional and had to be fought. If negro suffrage fell with it, why that was the fault of the amendment. It is the amendment they are fighting, and not what grows out of it. If it was a dead letter, (indeed Blair thinks it will be soon) it would make no difference to the Blair faction, it must be blotted out of existence. The Democratic party must meet the *reconstruction issues* in the Presidential campaign. The South has determined on that. There can be no evasion. While Blair may talk about not wishing to abolish negro suffrage, yet as the nullification of the fifteenth amendment will effect just that result and nothing more, we think it more than likely that the *World* will have to meet the Democratic issue, of the abolition of negro suffrage. But we repeat,

Why does the Democratic party beat around the bush. Why not come out openly and above board and State that one of the issues of the Presidential contest in 1872, will be the abolition of Negro suffrage. That would be the truth, and might just as well be confessed now as hereafter. No doubt Northern Democracy bites its lips over this position, but then it has sought service under a hard master, and must follow his dictation, Blair rules the Democratic party at present, with what the *World* very meekly terms "manly letters, but which at the same time it proves to be, nothing but a miserable, cowardly production, saying one thing and actually meaning another.

PETROLEUM BULL RINGS.—THEIR RESULTS.

In the year 1867 some of the leading speculators of New York city, finding the market for stocks, grain, cotton, etc., for the time being, depressed and unfavorable, turned their attention to petroleum and its products, hoping to find in these commodities an opportunity for indulging in the usual pastime of speculation, so common "on 'Change." Long experience in the manipulative art had taught them that the ordinary course of trade was slow and unprofitable, and unless some extraordinary and unlooked for impetus was given to the markets, the opportunities for making "big strikes" were rare. Railway shares could be watered, stocks of all kinds could be inflated temporarily by circulating kite-flying stories of expected dividends, but just exactly how to work up the *oil* business, in order to create an excitement, being new to them, was a puzzle for a time. The assistance of astute old heads was invoked, a "ring" was soon formed, and inpudence and craft were not long in devising the plan. The "masters," after securing all the contracts for future delivery, that could be obtained by fair means and foul, and being the owners of about all of the "spot" oil in the markets, then started the wires to work in fabricating and circulating the wildest stories of unprecedented and extraordinary demands for oil. The world all at once, as if by magic, was bare of petroleum, and so great was the necessity for the article that fabulous prices would no doubt soon be paid. Of course the trick took, those who really needed oil, as well as others ready to "take a hand" at anything where money was to be made, rushed in and bought frantically, until prices were ran entirely beyond the reach of all. Now had this been corn, or flour, or cotton, or even stocks, nothing could have prevented the "masters" from reaping rich rewards for their labors. When any of these articles runs up in price the stock is necessarily limited, and only that which is in the markets already, can affect the price. No new stock of produce can be introduced until the next year's crop is harvested, and with stocks, there is usually not sufficient time given to enable the corporators to crush the markets by flooding them with watered stock. But with petroleum the case was different. The supply was inexhaustible and was daily forthcoming. The quantity pumped and shipped from the wells was only to be measured by the prices ruling. The higher the price the more oil would find its way into market. To use the words of one of these same speculators, "oil appeared to come from every rat-hole in the country," until the railroads were taxed far beyond their capacity. The production increased enormously, and the "Bulls," beginning to get scared, looked about for purchasers for their oil. None could be found; everybody appeared to be a seller; every dealer all at once found himself "loaded up with high priced oil and was anxious to sell. Of course, under such a state of affairs prices began to totter and then to fall. Down, down they came until a lower figure was reached than that from which the "Bull movement" started. The result is easily guessed; bankruptcy and ruin stared the wily New York "sharpers" in the face, and to-day some of them are in the insane asylum, whilst more of them are in their graves, victims of disappointed hopes. Need we say that this lesson was not heeded? In barely one year from the bursting of the first oil Bull Ring, Philadelphia was the scene of a similar fizzle. The same ideas possessed the minds of "one more unfortunate" set; the same stories were circulated; the same effect was produced on the wells, and the same result followed, viz.: heavy losses, disappointed hopes, broken spirits.

We all remember Pittsburgh's Bull Ring in 1869. The bait came West and found ready biters among our staid old business men. "The thing was so plain," "all that was necessary was to invest sufficient money," "to buy oil and hold it," or "ship it out of the country," "the market would 'corner' itself," more oil had been sold than could possibly be delivered," and other such chaff was blown to the unwary. It took, even in Pittsburgh—quiet, sober, steady old town. Millions were forthcoming, banks were depleted, vaults ransacked for bonds long since laid away for a rainy day, bills payable were offered for discount in the streets with endorsements representing untold wealth, every point possible was strained to raise money to buy oil with. But even our Solons had "reckoned without their host." The rains descended, the floods came and whilst they beat about the house of the Bull Ring, they, at the same time, brought unheard of fleets of oil from Venango county. As formerly, everybody had oil to sell, and the "masters" were compelled to buy and store away, until every available tank had been filled, and the last available dollar had been paid out, and the Ring's due-bills were then resorted to. What is the result? Time has not yet told; but the records of the Court House admonish us that the end is not yet.

In the face of these disastrous lessons of financial and material ruin, is it not strange at this day that any sane person can be inveigled into a petroleum bull ring? And yet we are bound to note the one at present in full force in the oil regions. First at New York, next at Philadelphia, then at Pittsburgh, now, and may we not hope, last at Venango. We are no prophet, yet we hazard the prediction, that the present bull ring among the producers will ere long come to grief, as all of its predecessors have done, and leave its wiseacres to weep over the "joys they have tasted."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

AN ALLEGORY.

Once upon a time a number of boys in Columbia College had a debating society where they discussed various questions and very often made themselves ridiculous. This debating society used to send off representatives to other similar societies connected with other colleges, and in return received delegates from those societies and thus kept up a friendly inter-communication.

A boy named Ulysses was chairman of the society, and had another boy named Hamilton for secretary, while the corresponding secretary was called Charles.

Now, Charles was a bright boy belonging to the senior class of the college, well up in his Latin and Greek, familiar with the ins and outs of inter-collegiate intercourse, and believed by all of the boys to be thoroughly honest, but his temper was fiery and he was very vain. Charles had a chum named Lothrop who was one of the best essayist in the college, but was a little spoiled by the praise he had received for his excellence in that respect, and this boy, through Charles' influence, was sent as a delegate to another college society.

Now this other College was called Albion University, and had at one time gotten into difficulties with Columbia during a regatta. The way of it was this: one debating society was permitted to exist in the college; but a few years before some discontented boys had attempted to inaugurate another society, and in fact, tried to divide the institution and sieze a portion of the endowment. After much angry debate the affair was decided by a game of cricket and a regatta, at both of which trials of strength and skill, the boys of Albion University were expected to be mere lookers on, but they managed to do a good deal to aid the discontented clique, because they were jealous of Columbia College, and should have liked nothing better than to have seen it divided up into a number of petty grammar schools. So they tried what they could to aid them in a sly way in the game of cricket, and during the regatta they furnished them with barges with heavy prows, which, though incapable of winning by their own speed, could run afoul of the other boats and prove a great trouble and hindrance, as indeed they did, breaking a number of fine shells belonging to the Columbia boys. The regular authorities finally triumphed both in the field and on the wave, and affairs at the college were back into very much the old way, but there remained a good deal of ill-feeling between the two institutions, for the Columbia boys thought those Albion fellows ought to pay for the damage done by the boats they supplied, whereas the Albion boys thought differently, and as the question remained open, it might at any time have resulted in a row between the two, if the debating societies on either side had not undertaken to manage it.

So Ulysses, by Charles' advice, sent Lothrop to Albion University, and told him how he was to act and in what manner he was to represent the College, and Hamilton wrote out his instructions. But when Lothrop got to the University, he was kindly treated and a good deal petted on account of his beautiful essays, and he became so puffed up with self conceit, that, while deporting himself in the most polished and elegant manner, and acting like a little gentleman, which he was, he concluded that he knew more about this regatta affair than both Ulysses and Hamilton, and consequently he proceeded with an utter disregard of his instructions. He was remonstrated with, and even requested to resign and come home, but he would not do so, because he really thought he was managing the thing greatly for the advantage of his College, so Hamilton had to put him out and send another boy to take his place.

This made Charles very angry. The idea of *his* friend suffering such an indignity was insupportable to him. He considered that he was a smarter boy than any of the others and he had said that Lothrop should remain at Albion and it was an *outrage on the Institution* which meant that he, Charles, did not like it. So at the debating society he got up and began in his dignified way to attack the Chairman and Secretary for having put another boy in Lothrop's place. He said it was not because he was Lothrop that he objected, but because *he* had recommended him and because they both came from the same village, and then he got so angry that he began to call Ulysses and Hamilton all sorts of bad names and denounce them with all kinds of epithets and vituperation until he was quite exhausted.

Charles' friends were sorry that he had forgotten himself and even *he* felt that he had done wrong, but he wouldn't acknowledge it, and made himself and every one else uncomfortable by acting at the table, and every place else, as if Ulysses and Hamilton were not there, drinking their coffee and using their salt cellars and napkins, for instance, in the most supremely unconscious way, as if their owners were miles and miles away and it would be a pity not to use them.

This sort of conduct was, naturally, disagreeable to the chairman and secretary and to the other members of the society, so that when the time for the selection of officers came around, they very quietly chose a big senior named Simon to act as corresponding secretary instead of Charles.

Well, that made one of the most terrible rows that was ever known in the college. Charles was aghast, and his friends, who were fewer now, and of a different class than formerly, fairly howled. The boys explained that the work of a corresponding secretary was so connected with that of the chairman and his secretary that it was uncomfortable and undesirable to have one who refused to speak or even see them. Then Charles rose and in his grand, perhaps a little pompous, manner said that he refused to have his right to use their butter and salt questioned, but if they received any interesting communications from other colleges he, as corresponding secretary, should consent to read them. But they only laughed at him until he sat down and roared with chagrin.

Now there was a certain grocery on the bank of the river, with a capital place for a boat house in the cellar, and Ulysses thought that it would be an excellent idea to buy the whole establishment for the college, so that they might have a good place to keep their boats and at the same time be able to get requisite groceries at cost. Negotiations had been going on in regard to this for a long time, through Charles who did not seem to care much one way or the other about it until his friend Lothrop lost his place, after which in looking about to find some way of having his revenge, for he was very vindictive, he remembered that Ulysses had set his heart on getting this grocery and so he set to work to oppose it. Thus when the subject came up for debate, Charles opposed it with such bitterness, and said so many disagreeable things about Ulysses and others that the society determined to choose out three boys who were not members of the society, but were nevertheless highly respected in the college, and send them to inspect the stock and the books of the grocery and examine the cellar to find out what sort of a boat house it would make.

But while these boys were gone, Charles began to circulate all sorts of rumors, and when they had returned, but before they had reported what they had found, Charles got up from his seat and began to speak. He said Ulysses and Hamilton had bought a large interest in the shop and meant to make money by selling it out, and that they knew that the whole place was overrun with rats, and always had been, and that they had already taken the College traps and set them there, which they had no right to do in another man's house, and then he began to be so excited at his own words that he called them liars and villains, and spit at them and frothed at the mouth, and jumped about until he actually fell off the pedestal on which he had been standing and broke his back, so that he never again would be able to stand before the College in the light in which he used to stand.

And all this was very premature and useless too, because the boys who had been to inspect the grocery had come back and were almost ready to tell what they knew. But Charles, though a fine, handsome, intelligent boy, had never learned to curb his temper, and thus he lost his good name, and instead of being considered honest, the opinion seemed very generally to be that he did not care a particle for honesty or truth, or honor or any thing else, after he had once come to the conclusion that his own august person had received a slight. He loved the College, no one doubted that, but he loved Charles so much more that he never hesitated to sacrifice the *alma mater* on his own altar. And so, like all supremely heartless and selfish boys, he was sorry for a time, but ultimately was overthrown and broke his back. KAYE.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

One of the most portentous signs of the times is the almost total apathy with which the exposures of the great villainies in the city of New York are received by the outside public. From day to day, for many months past, the most respectable newspapers of that city have been holding up to the gaze of the world a series of stupendous robberies and perjuries, and naming the men who are the criminals; but outside of the city's limits the exposures have hardly led to a passing remark, and failed to raise even a ripple of indignation or abhorrence against the audacious scoundrels, while in the city itself where these crimes have been committed, the perpetrators appear to be backed by a large majority of those who are in a condition to direct the administration of law and justice.

There are two classes of these plunderers, who, from small beginnings of money and less of moral principle, have managed to clutch almost limitless power and wealth. These, with a few individuals unchassed, have their names published in full in connection with some of the highest crimes known to the laws, with such frequency and impunity as actually to lead to the supposition that they enjoy their fame, for they make no effort to restrain the publication of the charges.

One class of these miscreants content themselves with the wholesale robbery of railroads and the power which results therefrom, while the other have seized the city government, and through it wring money by millions from the apathetic tax payers, which they use with an unsparing hand for the corruption of their State Legislature. Both classes, however, have one common bond in the Tammany Society, which was once, perhaps, a harmless association, but has for years past been known as the guiding power of Democracy in New York.

The railroad robbers are headed by a once peddler of notions, and consist of but three or four men, who have managed to secure into their own possession the great New York and Erie Railroad; and through a system of fraud and perjury, aided by the bribery of judges and other officials, have for several years retained their hold, in defiance of all efforts of the stockholders. The amount of money which they have appropriated to their own use, from earnings of the road and fraudulent issues of stock during that time, aggregate probably thirty or forty millions of dollars.

The other class of plunderers who have possession of the city government, have at their head a bankrupt chair maker. This class is no more numerous than the first, but they content themselves not with money alone, they rule the city, direct the State legislation, and even aspire to name the man who shall be our next President, and mean to elect him, if money and fraud can achieve it.

In addition these to two classes of cunning knaves, there are a few sporadic cases of robbers and murderers, who are perfectly well known to the police and the public, but who through their connexion with Tammany are as safe from arrest and punishment as though they had fled to the uttermost parts of the earth.

All these men, together with the judges who shield them from justice, have the satisfaction of seeing their names in their own city papers, day after day. We, therefore, willingly omit them in this article, our intention being only to express the deep alarm with which we view the total corruption manifested by the country at the moral guilt involved in these things. It seems that the headlong greed of riches has become so all-pervading as to leave no time for the expression of abhorrence of such crimes, or are we to understand the silence as a tacit approval of their acts, because of their magnitude? One thing is certain, the moral tone of society of New York is rapidly extending itself, and unless some check to the wild thirst for riches intervene, and some other standard of worth soon draw off the public worship from that disgusting because sensual idol, our fair land will become a hissing and a by-word throughout the world. A. F. M.

Civilization in Hayti and San Domingo.

THE HAYTIANS.

The people all speak the French language. Some few can also speak English. There are also several white and colored American citizens here, who are prosperous business men. The majority of the heavy business houses however are owned by the french. A visit to the markets gave us a view of the country people with their hardly half-civilized habits and fashions. There is nothing of the manners of American negroes about them. Without the least affectation they wear an air of conscious superiority to the white race. The large majority were women with well marked features, thick lips and flat noses are in the majority. They seem to be industerious, but are excitable and superstitous. Our artist made some attempts with his pencil and sketch book, to represent scenes in the market space, but was looked upon as though performing some incantation to a strange God, and therefore, prudently suspended his efforts. While there are many well educated people, of highly polished manners, it is very clear that the great mass of Haytians are as much behind Dominicans in the scale of civilization as the Dominicians are behind good society in the United States.

VOODOUISM

While in Santo Domingo we often heard of the ignorance and barbarity of Haytians, and gave the reports little credit. Stories of Canibalism seemed so improbable that I felt almost ashamed to inquire into the matter. Mr. Hepburn, a citizen of Port-au-Prince for thirty years, however, gave the following facts: That a large portion of the people in the back country are worshipers of the god Voodou, an African delity, who requires human sacrifices at the hand of his votaries. In the year 1865, while Jefrard was President of the Republic, four men and four women were convicted of killing and eating a little girl about seven years of age. The eight persons were condemned and publicly executed by being shot back of the fort in front of the town. Mr. Hepburn was one of many who witnessed the execution. This story was confirmed by Mr. Roumain, formerly Haytian Minister in Washington, and by General Jefrard himself, who ordered the execution. Both of these gentlemen are now exiled in Kingston, where I saw and conversed with them. I also learned that this sect now numbers at least two hundred thousand in Hayti, and that since Jefrard left, they have held their heathen dances upon the public square in Port-au-Prince. But few words have passed since a priestes of the order was arrested for a similar offense, and committed to prison. It is alleged that she defied the authorities, and demanded to be at once released, or she would bring a horde of Voodoux into the city, and destroy it. She was released. It is believed, among respectable citizens, that Salnave, in his time, so far yielded to the Voodou influence as, at one time, to attend one of their barbarous feasts, and participate in a bath of human blood. It is said that their god required a sacrifice of one hundred children at one time, in order to render the government of Salnave permanent, and that white and colored children were missing all over Hayti, while black children were not disturbed. The prejudices existing between the three classes (whites, colored—or mulattoes—and blacks) is very strong. None but pure blacks are supposed to be initiated into the secrets of the Voodou Order. It is possible that these stories may have been exaggerated. And it is also possible that they may not come up to the facts. One thing is certain, voodouism has, and does still exert a large influence in the affairs of Hayti. People are afraid, and speak of it in whispers.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathom Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

DANGER AHEAD.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with the only corrating treatment. Hostetter's among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustentation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appesite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently simulate the cellular membrane, which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing ra ticles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting fits, spasms and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts.
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

POTATOES.
CHOICE LAKE SHORE PEACH BLOWS.
1,000 Bushels.
For sale THIS DAY, March 30th, by
A. T. CANFIELD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
mh30 143 FIRST AVENUE.

POTATOES.
200 Sacks Peach Blows.
200 Bbls Peach Blows.
25 Bbls Buckeyes.
20 Bbls Early Rose.
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
mh30 141 First avenue

ELABORATELY FINISHED and
HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING
RANGE for a fine house, cet BISSELL & CO.'S
PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the finest finished
and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Shawls! Shawls!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At $2 and $2.50,
A Large Lot of Slightly Imperfect
SPRING SHAWLS.
At 5c., Mens' Cotton Socks.
12½c., Mens' Cotton Socks, extra heavy double heels.
10c., Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Cotton Socks.
4c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs, large size.
12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
75c., Men's White Dress Shirts.
$1.00, Ladies' White Gored Skirts.
$1, Ladies' White and Black Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.
75c., Ladies' Spring Cloth Skirts.
Sun Umbrellas.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure and Bonnet Laces.
Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c.
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
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Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Crefons,
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At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
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SEWER PIPE.
PATENT PIPE CHIMNEYS.

BROCKETT
& DUNN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Drain and Sewer Pipe,
ALL SIZES. ALSO,
PATENT CEMENT
PIPE CHIMNEYS.
Descriptive Price List furnished on application.
Office and Manufactory,
240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT just received and for sale by BROCKETT & DUNN, Importers of Cement and Manufacturers of Sewer Pipe, Chimney Tops, &c.

300 BBLS. BEST ROSENDALE CEMENT. Just received and for sale by BROCKETT & DUNN.

PORTLAND, ROMAN, ROSENDALE, LOUISVILLE, PHŒNIX and JOHNSTOWN CEMENT. In store and for sale at the lowest rates by BROCKETT & DUNN, 240 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

HOUSE DRAINS AND SEWERS of all kinds laid at reasonable rates by BROCKETT & DUNN, Dealers in Hydraulic Cements, mh24-78 No. 240 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

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The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merit and excellence over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible
BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN
And Other Griddle Cakes,
WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in Cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs. each, actual net weight, as represented, and
Sold generally throughout the United States
BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS,
Ja21:88:eow-TTHS 69 New Street, New York.

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MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
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No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
mh24:os9 ON THE PREMISES.

TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beauty their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Appie, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince,
Shrubbery, Conover's Colossal, Asparagus,
Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, &c. &c., &c.,
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by
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HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
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Fancy Japanese Silks,
VERY CHEAP.
At 75c., Plain Japanese Silks.
At $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
At $1.87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Silks.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, an extra good bargain.
At 18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 25c., Japanese Cloths, Plain, Barred and Striped.
At 25c., Corded Alpacas, Spring Colors.
At 33c., Wide Alpaca Plaids.
At 12½c., New Spring Delaines.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a special bargain.
At 18½c., Bleached Irish Linen.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., the best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.
New Spring Dress Goods.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins.
Plain and Fancy Shirt Fronts.
WHITE GOODS.
Plain and Striped Piques and Brilliants.
Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses, Tarlatans, &c.
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
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DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas,
Colored Mohairs,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Silks,
Delaines,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
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"HILL & ADAMS
Sewer Pipe Company."
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewerage and Water purposes, both trunk and socket, from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Also, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hydraulic Cements, Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile &c.
Office and Warehouse,
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Send for Price List. C. G. MCMILLEN, Agent.
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FERTILIZERS.
Eureka Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
We have a credit with the Allegheny Fertilizer Co. for 18 tons of this celebrated Fertiliz

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Robinson Brothers,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1860, 1885 and 1900.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	106¾	106¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	115½	115½
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96½	95½
Do Scrip	92¾	91¾
Erie	21¾	21⅜
Reading	104¾	103¾
Lake Shore	102¾	100¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	115¾	113¾
Rock Island	104¾	103¾
Chicago & N. W.	80	78¾
Do. Preferred	87¾	86¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	90¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79
Wabash	39¾	39
Do. Preferred	79¾	79
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	57¾
Adams Express	74¾	74
U. S. Express	47¾	47
Wells, Fargo	42¾	41

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. '65 111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. '67 111¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	112¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. '68 111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	C. P. R. R.	83
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	95
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Pacifics	110¾

NEW YORK, April 3, 1871.

Gold firm, opening at 1,10⅜ and closing at 1,10⅛@1,10⅜. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent. Clearances 18 millions. Governments opened steady but closed weak, under the opening prices. The Secretary of the Treasury is at the sub treasury in this city, to-day, conferring with some leading bankers in reference to the new loan. Stocks irregular; Reading strong, and North Western, Ohio and Lake shore not weak. The market closed with a downward tendency. The increased activity in money and disappointment in regard to the April call for bonds by the Department were the chief reasons assigned for the depression. The money market is late to be quite alive and before the close of bank hours seven per cent. was paid.

Governor Lindsey of Alabama gives notice that the interest on the January 1st last on two millions of Alabama State bonds, issued for the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway Co., only also interest on the first mortgage bonds of the same company, numbered from one thousand to one thousand five hundred, of State, will be paid on and after Thursday next, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Said bonds endorsed and registered in the four thousand, holders of the same are requested to present them for inspection and registration.

Southern State bonds at the second board were strong on new south Carolinas, and otherwise steady.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 111½@5-20s, '62, 112½@⅝; do '64, 112½; do '65, 112½; do new, 111½; do '67, 111½; do '68, 111½; 10-40s, 108¾. currency 6s, 115½.

STATE STOCKS—Missouris 92¾; old Tennessees 66; new do 65¾; new Virginias 73, old do 72¾; old South Carolinas 30½; new do 21¾.

RAILROAD BONDS—Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 12¾; Mariposa, 5¾; do preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 74; Wells, Fargo Express, 40; American Merchants' Union, 47½; United States, 47; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 94¾; do Scrip, 91¾; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 132; Reading, 103; Michigan Central, 100; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 87; do preferred, 95; Rock Island, 113; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 50¾; do preferred 78¾; Wabash, 39; do preferred, 79; Ft. Wayne, 90; Terre Haute, 33; do preferred, 59¾; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 119; Ohio and Mississippi, 36¾. C. C. & I. C., 90; Illinois Central, 158, Lake Shore, 99¾; Illinois Central, 134.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Market almost bare of Soda Ash. Pearls unchanged at 9½@9¾, and Pots at 7¾@7¾.

APPLES—The market is almost bare; good sound apples may be quoted at $5.50@6.00 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is steady but prices remain unchanged; sales at 9@6¾ cts.

BEANS—In good supply and light request; may be quoted at $1.80@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades, with sales at 34@35 cts for prime to choice.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CANNED FRUITS—The demand continues light but an early improvement is now expected.

CIDER OIL—Is dull and drooping; standard brands 21¾ cts—small lots, 22½@23.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 18¾@19; Market almost bare. Ohio cheese.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90 cts per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Quoted at 12@13 cts for mould, and 12 cts for prime to choice.

EGGS—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, $1.

FLOUR—Market is dull and nominal at $5.50@6.50 for family brands, and $6.75@7.00 for fancy.

FRUITS—Apples, dried, 6¾@7 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@15 cts.

GRAIN—Market is dull and fully up to the demand and prices remain unchanged, 1@2 cents generally asking the outside figure.

HAY—Is steady with a fair local demand. We continue to quote at $6.50@7.00 for good timothy; $5.50@6.00 for mixed timothy and clover; $5.00@5.50 for red timothy, and $4.50@5.00 for white. Rye Straw, $10@11 per ton.

HOPS—Are dull and lower; we now quote 30@35 cts for prime to choice.

HIDES—Are in good supply and unchanged. The receipts are fair for the season of the year and the demand is moderate. Quotations are unchanged at 6@6½ cts for green salted, 7@7½ for cured, and 8@8½ for dry. Calf skins are in good supply and unchanged. The receipts are fair for the season of the year and the demand is moderate. Quotations are unchanged at 9@10 cts for green salted, 11@12 for cured, and 13@14 for dry. Sheep pelts are in good supply and unchanged. The receipts are fair for the season of the year and the demand is moderate. Quotations are unchanged at 50@60 cts for green, 75@80 for cured, and $1@1.10 for dry. Tallow remains unchanged at 5@5½ cts for rough and 7½@8 for rendered. Wool is in good supply and unchanged. The receipts are fair for the season of the year and the demand is moderate. Quotations are unchanged at 40@42 cts for unwashed fine, 42@45 for unwashed medium, 45@48 for unwashed coarse, 48@50 for washed fine, 50@52 for washed medium, and 52@55 for washed coarse.

HONEY—Is steady with a fair local demand. We continue to quote at $6.50@7.00 for good white clover; $6.00@6.50 for red winter white; and $5.00@5.50 for white. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.00 per bbl.

LARD—Is dull and lower; we now quote 8½@9 cts for prime to choice leaf and kettle rendered.

LIME—Is in good supply and unchanged. The receipts are fair for the season of the year and the demand is moderate. Quotations are unchanged at $1.40@1.50 for prime to choice.

LUMBER—Is in good supply and unchanged. The receipts are fair for the season of the year and the demand is moderate. Quotations are unchanged at $18@20 for common to prime siding, $20@22 for common to prime flooring, $22@24 for common to prime joist and scantling, $24@26 for common to prime clear, $26@28 for clear panel, $30@35 for clear finishing, $35@40 for extra clear finishing, $40@45 for clear factory, $45@50 for extra clear factory, $50@55 for clear mouldings, $55@60 for extra clear mouldings, $60@65 for clear base, $65@70 for extra clear base, $70@75 for clear casing, $75@80 for extra clear casing, $80@85 for clear cornice, $85@90 for extra clear cornice, $90@95 for clear panel, $95@100 for extra clear panel, $100@105 for clear window sill, $105@110 for extra clear window sill, $110@115 for clear window frame, $115@120 for extra clear window frame, $120@125 for clear door frame, $125@130 for extra clear door frame, $130@135 for clear door, $135@140 for extra clear door, $140@145 for clear panel door, $145@150 for extra clear panel door, $150@155 for clear window, $155@160 for extra clear 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HOME NEWS.

To Subscribers.

Subscribers who may remove on the first of April to other residences, are respectfully requested to leave their new addresses at our counting room, in order that our paper may be regularly delivered to them.

The Pittsburgh police were paid off yesterday.

Coroner West held sixteen inquests during the month of March.

Coroner West will be found at his new office 85 Grant street after to-day.

Four Hundred persons applied for medical treatment at the Homœopathic dispensary last month.

The Allegheny Park Commission have contracted for the laying of 3,000 yards of concrete pavement in the Park.

The Allegheny County Prison Society will meet this morning at ten o'clock, at the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way.

The old shanties extending along the west side of Smithfield street, from Fifth avenue to Diamond alley, are being torn down to give place to a new block of buildings, four stories high with stone fronts.

To those who are fitting up their offices and stores we advise to call at the furniture ware rooms of C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street, and examine his stock. A full assortment of this kind of furniture always on hand.

At a meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, held April 3d, 1871, the Wharfmaster was authorized to remove from the wharf all property belonging to persons not paying for the use of said wharf within six days from the date hereof.

A Forgery.—In the New York Clearing House yesterday, a forged draft for two thousand dollars, purporting to have been drawn by the First National Bank of this city on the Third National Bank of New York, was discovered.

Amicably Adjusted.—Ann M'Vay made an information before Alderman Thomas yesterday charging Maria Smith with assault and battery. The defendant was arrested and brought to the Alderman's office when the difficulty was settled, she paying costs.

Called Foul Names.—John Hasemeyer charged John Heinz before Alderman Bolster yesterday with disorderly conduct. Hasemeyer alleges that the accused called him on Ohio street, and called him foul and opprobious names. Heinz was fined one dollar and costs.

Charge Dismissed.—A hearing was had before Alderman Thomas yesterday in the case of Matthew Munn, charged on oath of Wm. McPeters with stealing a lot of beer vessels and small bell, the latter valued at two dollars. The prosecutor failing to make out a case, the defendant was discharged.

Family Feud.—Justice Barker yesterday heard the complaint of Catharine Stetson charging her brothers-in-law, Thomas and Michael McQuade, with disorderly conduct. It appears that the accused came to the house in West Pittsburgh and invited her out to fight them. Bail entered for a hearing.

Temperance Meeting.—The Y. M. C. Association will hold its regular weekly meeting to-night at the rooms of the Home Duquesne Way, (near Hand St.) Rev. J. W. McKeever will address the meeting. It is hoped that a large number of our citizens will be present; reserved seats for ladies. Admission free.

March Fires.—During the month of March there were sixteen alarms of fire struck in the city and sixteen fires.

The total loss by fire during the month was $9,750. The total insurance $4,100.

The largest fire of the month was that at the establishment of Knorr & Co., on March 26th.

Thoughtful, timely and humane, is the gentleman who sends $15.00 for the relief of the Campbell family, whose suffering and destitute condition is made known in the card of Mrs. Wade, in Thursday's GAZETTE. As the gentleman denies us the use of his name, we trust he will, without his name, will incite others to follow his good example.

Assault and Battery.—Suit was entered before Esquire Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, by John Schade, charging William Nauz and Charles Harvey with assault and battery. The alleged offense consisted struck ing serious injuries. The parties reside on Mt. Washington. Bold for a hearing.

Alleged Larceny.—John Best appeared before Alderman Morrison, and preferred two charges against Richard Moon, one for malicious mischief, and one for larceny. The first consisted in tearing an awning oven door and frame, and the other in carrying off and appropriating to his own use, an iron door and frame, a lot of sash cord and a lot of grate bars, all valued at ten dollars. Warrant issued.

Old Carpet.—Mrs. Schaffer and Mrs. Salm, joint tenants of a house on Green street, Allegheny, quarreled about an old piece of carpet and finally came to blows. The result was an information for assault and battery, made by Mrs. Schaffer against her neighbor and sometime friend. Alderman Bolster, to whom the matter had been referred, effected a reconciliation, and the litigants, for the present, resolved for the future to live in peace.

Dr. Griffith, from London.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of this gentlemen in another column. He has been very successful in the treatment of cases of a chronic nature, and also of diseases among the children. He supplies his own medicines to the afflicted, and thereby avoids the dangers from imperfect drugs or unskilled apothecaries. The Doctor's practice is increasing daily, and he gives great satisfaction to all who call upon his services.

Postoffice Key Stolen.—District Attorney Swoope yesterday had a commitment lodged against Charles Gyorgi for stealing a key of the Postoffice at Wistar, Clinton county. The information was made by B. B. Snoemaker, the Postmaster, who alleges that the key, numbered 7,579, was taken off on the 23d of last February by Gorcin, who is a boy. The accused is now in Clinton jail on a charge of burglary—and this makes the second charge against him.

Alleged Watch Larceny.—Joseph Trump was arrested and committed to the lock-up on an information made before Mayor Brush by Patrick Ryan, charging him with the larceny of a silver watch valued at $50. The watch was recovered from a woman with whom Trump lived, who stated that she had taken it from two boys who, having offered to sell it for two dollars, she thought they must have come dishonestly by it. A hearing will be had at four o'clock this afternoon.

"Popping Pigeons."—Yesterday afternoon George Black, a boy, was amusing himself by shooting at pigeons on the Monongahela wharf, when one of the balls from the pistol glanced from a stone and struck Mr. George Wells, a coal boat pilot, in the cheek. It passed through the cheek and lodged in the gum. **Dr. Murdock was** called and extricated it, and the boy was arrested but the victim refused to prosecute. Mr. Wells is a resident of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Runaway.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a team belonging to Messrs. Keeny & Co., contractors, became frightened and ran down Fourteenth street to Butler, thence to the Passenger Railway station, where it ran against car No. 2, breaking the dashboard and injuring one of the horses quite severely. The runaways still continued their headlong career till they reached Forty-eighth street, when they were brought to a halt by a post. The driver held on gallantly, but his efforts were of no avail, until they were assisted up by the post.

Being Renovated.—Colonel E. J. Unger is having the Union House thoroughly renovated and repainted. The Colonel is an adept in the science of hotel keeping, and will do everything at all times to please order. He is besides a most polite and accommodating host, and his administration at the Union House will give entire satisfaction to the traveling public and the patrons of the hotel. When the projected improvements shall have been completed it will present a bright and most cheerful appearance. We do not think any improvement could be made in the gastronomical department. The table is always first class, and the waiters prompt and attentive.

Letters remaining for postage April 3d: C. Buckner, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c. Mathew Campbell, Reynoldsville, Ohio, 3c. Denning & Kent, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 3c. Dunn, Bonham & Co., New York, 3c. W. Y. Gussell, Hastford, Indiana, 3c. R. M. Ramsey, Scroggsfield, Ohio, 3c. Jno. Thomas, Zanesville, Ohio, 3c. Lizzie Weeks, New York, 3c. Mrs. Ellen Branson, Washington, Pa., 1c. Amanda E. Mathews, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c. James McBrier, Allegheny, Pa., 3c. Mrs. David McKnight, Kansas City, Mo., 1c. Wm. McKnight, Monticello, Ill., 3c. Mrs. C. W. Owston, Oil City, Pa., 1c. Mary E. Sweeny, Washington, Pa., 1c.

Casualties.

Charles Menthoff, a barber residing on Butler street, in the Seventeenth ward, yesterday fell down stairs and broke his left arm at the shoulder joint.

A boy named Dunmeyer, sitting on a load of moving, fell from the top of the wagon to the ground, on Liberty avenue, yesterday, breaking two ribs and sustaining other serious injuries. Dr. H. F. Hinds, of the Fifteenth ward, attended both cases.

Business Changes.

The following business changes have occurred of late in this city:

Zugsmith & Schmid, watches and jewelry, dissolved.

Barnes & McClelland, brick masons, dissolved.

Biggs & Hoyle, watch makers and jewelers, dissolved, George W. Biggs retiring.

New Firms—Porter, Bell & Co., manufacturers of bath locomotives.

Smith & Dawson, manufacturers of light locomotives.

L. H. Rosenbach, druggist, quit business.

Parental Cruelty.

A bright looking girl about 15 years old, named Lena Anderson, was brought to the office of the Board of Guardians yesterday, by a gentleman, who stated that she had been obliged to leave home on account of persistent cruelty practised upon her by her mother and step-father, a man named H. B. Haney, who lives at Bloomfield, and that she was desirous of living with him. He further stated that the mother of the girl did not seem desirous of claiming her, but that she would, if she knew she could find the child, beat and abuse her shamefully, and asked the Board for formal authority to adopt her. This the Board could not give, so the child still remains subject to the whims of her parents.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending April 2, 1871. By order of the Board of Health, J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician.

Accident by burst, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 3; bronchitis, 6; cancer of the breast, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; cyanosis, 1; dropsy abdominal, 1; fever scarlet, 3; typhoid, 2; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of brain and meninges, 1; inflammation of lungs typhoid, 4; inflammation of stomach, 2; inanition, 1; measles, 1; necrosis of femur, 1; parturition, 1; syphilis, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 4; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 1; from 5 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 3; from 80 to 90, 1. Males, 18; females, 15; white, 32; colored, 1; total, 33.

THE TEACHERS.

Institute Meeting—Tenth Annual Gathering—The Opening Exercises—Addresses, Lectures, Music and Discussions.

Yesterday morning the tenth annual session of the Allegheny County Teachers Institute commenced in the hall of the Fourth Ward School House, Penn avenue. This Institute comprises all the teachers of Allegheny county, except those of the city of Pittsburgh which is an independent school district. Every teacher is compelled by law to put in appearance unless sickness or some other affliction of intervenes and prevents, and hence the Institutes are always well attended, and invariably prove interesting to the teachers, who are interested in their work.

There was a full turnout when Superintendent Douthett at ten o'clock called the Institute to order.

"America" was sung as opening ode, Professor Caldwell presiding at the organ.

Rev. Mr. M. Young, D. D., read a scriptural selection and offered prayer, after which the Institute was opened for regular business.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The first thing in order being the election of officers, the following were chosen:

President—Wm. Douthett.

Secretaries—J. J. Snodgrass, W. T. Lindsay, S. Andrews.

Committee on Publication—J. M. Conroy, John Morrow, M. B. Sloan.

Committee to Nominate Candidates for the Committee on Permanent Certificates—Miss Ellen May, S. W. Gross, W. M. McCullough.

Committee on Resolutions—M. B. Sloan, John Morrow, J. M. Conroy, R. Curry, N. Messer.

Committee on Finance—B. F. Gamber, S. P. Van Pelt, J. K. Blane, Miss Fannie Bevington, Miss Christiana Johnston.

Committee on Enrollment—N. P. Montgomery, B. W. Gross, W. A. Meloney, Miss Nany Beck, Miss Ella McCutcheon.

President Douthett, in brief inaugural, referred to these Institutes as fixed by law for the purpose of aiding the teacher in obtaining a more definite comprehension of the work, and to awaken a greater interest in public education.

Miss Ella Hawes then read an essay, taking for her subject "It is well."

Prof. N. S. Townsend followed with an address on the duties of the teacher. He claimed that the most essential requisite for success, aside from knowledge, in teaching was an acquaintance with the disposition of the pupils, and instanced the method of teaching the deaf and dumb, where the teacher by learning the disposition of the pupil, and then following it out, meets with success.

The singing of "Sweet Bye and Bye," and a ten minutes' recess, was followed by an address from Prof. Mark Bailey on "Classification," in which he dweit at length upon its importance.

Institute then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Upon reassembling, "corporal punishment" was taken up for discussion.

Mr. John Morrow moved that it should not be abolished from the schools, as the power thus taken out of the teachers' hands could not be used for good or bad, in the case of the discipline of the school.

Mr. King, being called upon, spoke in favor of retaining it, and argued that it should be practiced only in extreme cases. The schools of the present day having changed from Protestant to the Grand Jury Room, organized in form about two o'clock.

There were more than fifty people in the room at this time, including the officers and lawyers, while a few who hung around the corridors and stairways were dotted at intervals with groups conversing in low tones, their manner indicating pretty clearly that they endeavored to say it up. Reportorial suspicions of this character had pretty clear demonstration, while passing one of the groups when an eager applicant, was heard to remark, "well! do what you can and I'll pay. "It cant be done" sadly murmured the individual addressed, "you can't set it up here.

A SHADE OF MELANCHOLY

clouded the countenance of the applicant, and the eagerness seemed to have died out of him.

If the applicant needed any further assurance of the impossibility of the plan proposed he should have obtained it on the terms of License Board and observed the proceedings.

Clerk Brown was prompt to the hour, commenced calling over the interesting list.

The first who responded was John Baker. John had been over before the Board, but through some misunderstanding of the conditions had answered wrong and was passed. Upon being recalled, however, he proved his record to be correct, and obtained his license.

Jacob Weisel, Twentieth ward, was next in the list and successful.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

John Gallagher of the Ninth ward was called.

Mr. Negley—Why he was refused once.

Commissioner Neeley—oh no his application was only marked deferred.

Mr. Negley—I don't care how it was marked. It was refused.

Commissioner Neely—We'll hear it again. It was not refused.

The remainder of the Court so decided and Gallagher was put on the stand. He made oath that his house contained five rooms and nine beds.

Mr. Negley—Why you swore the other day that you had only four rooms and seven beds.

Mr. Gallagher—Well—I,—I, added one last night.

Mr. Negley (to the Board)—Well how's that.

Commissioner Neely—we'll defer the case for the present.

Mr. Negley—What? after what we have shown?

Commissioner Neely (sharply)—Well, the case fails to the ground; will that do?

NEEDED A ROOM—BUT "ALL RIGHT."

William Balmer, of Lower St. Clair township, next appeared. William had two witnesses to testify to his moral qualifications, and testified himself that he had four rooms and seven beds in his house.

Upon being questioned William admitted that three of the rooms were partially occupied by members of his family.

Mr. Negley—Well, then that will do. You have, then, but one bed-room exclusively for the use of boarders?

Mr. Balmer—Yes sir.

Mr. Negley—Well, the law requires two bedrooms exclusively for the use of travelers. You have seven beds, but only one room short. I object to your application.

Commissioner Neely—Well, we'll grant the license anyhow.

Mr. Negley—I want to know if the whole Board assents to that decision?

Commissioner Neely—Well I do for one, the rest can answer for themselves.

Commissioner Scott—I think he ought to have a license.

Commissioner McGhee—All right.

Peter Corlin of the Twelvth ward was next called, but as a remonstrance was presented, his application was laid over.

Edwin Frith now called over the remainder of the list, but no responses were received and the Board adjourned until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

BROUGHT TO JAIL.

A Counterfeit Dealer in Custody.

Last evening Deputy Marshall Henderson of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, arrived in the city, having in charge William Musser *alias* Cassel who is charged with passing counterfeit money at Altoona. He was jugged in February and had $150 of the suprious money in his possession. Subsequently he operated in Kens Valley, Dauphin county, when four of the notes were found in his possession. They were on the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Pennsylvania, the same denomination as those passed in East Liberty and Lawrenceville.

Musser has been committed for trial at the May term.

Enforcement of the License Law—Explanatory Card.

EDITORS GAZETTE: My name having been frequently published of late in connection with the enforcement movement, I am often asked if I have no fear of its injuring the Republican party. I answer, No! for the very reason that it is *obedience to law*, equal and just toward all men of all nations, creeds and colors. Here is where it mainly differs from the Democratic party, which has been, for at least ten years past, North and South, only an *organized resistance to and rebellion against law*. The preliminary object of this movement being the enforcement of existing laws, one of its secondary effects may be to prevent some of the drunkeness so alarmingly prevalent, but another and, if possible, more important effect will be to accustom the people to obedience to law, and for one, I hope this is not the only movement that will be made in this direction, but that there will be encouragement given to our worthy Mayor to enforce the many city ordinances that now only live in the letter, particularly those relating to obstructing the streets and sidewalks, which have rendered our city a by-word of reproach to all travelers. K.

OUR MANUFACTURERS.

What They are Doing—Busy, Prosperous and successful.

The Pittsburgh *American Manufacturers' Review*, one of the very best journals in the United States, exclusively devoted to the trade and manufacturing interests of the country, comes to us in a quarto form this week, and looks in itself like a map with healthy prosperity written on its face. From it we glean nearly all of the following notes on what our manufacturers are doing:

Our mills are all doing a fair share of work. The late advance in metal somewhat unsettles them as to what should be their action in view of this unexpected rise. A run through some twelve mills gives the information that if orders have somewhat fallen off with some establishments, in others they have increased. No large improvements beyond those lately mentioned are in progress.

Messrs. Totten & Co have contracted to build a new hoop mill at Youngstown for the Youngstown Rolling Mill Co. The contract was awarded to Totten & Co. after a very careful examination of various plans of rolling mill machinery. In this connection we may state that the Fulton Foundry has already built *twenty* complete mills during the past eight years—a very creditable showing indeed!

The proprietors of the Fulton Foundry have also contracted to build for the Vulcan Iron Works of St. Louis the largest blast furnance engine ever erected west of the Alleghenies. This will be a magnificent piece of condensing engine, sixty inches bore and nine feet stroke, with blowing cylinder one hundred and eighty inches in diameter and nine feet stroke, with two fly wheels, twenty-seven feet in diameter, weighing twenty-five tons each. Figures only convey the idea of truly massive machinery.

Wm. Clarke & Co. lately started their new 4 inch hoop mill, but the new machinery that this train is somewhat different in construction from the ordinary hoop trains. The planishing rolls are directly and at proper distance behind the stand rolls, and in the rear of these again and at proper distance are the nail heads," or finishing rolls.

One of the best ordered, and complete establishments of its class in the country is the chemical and color works of Jos. S. Kirk & Co. The capacity of the establishment is four hundred pounds of Prussian Blue per day. This color is made by an entirely new process in Kirk's establishment. The concern makes colors from copper and chromo, salts being dispensed with in the process.

The old established and reliable firm of W. J. Anderson & Co., have just closed contracts for the erection of several large buildings in this city, completely laying out Eastern bidders. We hope the penchant for going East to buy iron fronts is at an end for certainly the finest work yet performed in this country in the line has been done by Anderson & Co.

Singer, Nimick & Co. have lately discovered that the ground under their spring shop is on fire. A hole has been dug, hose attachment made, and water is thrown into the burning day and night, the ground receiving it all. This firm suffered a loss of six or seven thousand dollars from a similar cause two years ago, when the ground under their Siemen's furnace took fire, the damage occasioned by fires of this character in this city, if enumerated in dollars and cents, would occasion surprise. In this city are the mills of Lloyd & Black, Everson, Preston & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., Anderson & Woods, have suffered loss from this cause to the extent of Anderson, Preston & Co. once kept a hose running on such a fire three months before the fire was extinguished. The masonry of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, next to the works of Anderson & Wood, was entirely destroyed by a similar fire, involving a loss of about $20,000. All these losses result from the ignition of the refuse cinders, forming the foundations of the mills in question, and the conditions and improvements to our mills. These cinders contain combustible matter, and are frequently thrown out of the ashpit of a fire and thus ignite the entire mass. The loss entailed by these subterranean fires should be sufficient to warn our manufacturers to see that the ashpits are run by permitting hot cinders to be thrown upon the banks. How to prevent trouble from this cause is a question of much and unmooted question among our mill owners. One of our mills making ground in this way has taken the precaution to mix with the cinder a portion of common earth, say one load in six or eight, which no doubt will accomplish the desired object.

Lloyd & Laughlins have procured and are about to erect a bank to be called the "Rotary Puddling Furnace," being the first that has been brought to this city. At Cincinnati, and also at Chattanooga, the furnace have been in use long enough for some time, and have given general satisfaction.

The abolishment of the drummer system seems to give our flint and lime glass manufacturers more solid satisfaction than any single circumstance that has occurred in years. We have no doubt similar action on the part of our iron men would insure an equal degree of satisfaction.

Mr. John Rossiter, who died in this city was unquestted the oldest nailer in the United States. Mr. Rossiter was born in Derby county, Pa. He came to this city in 1826, and was employed at nail making in the Union Rolling Mill. In 1829 he formed the *first to public iron in the United States*, and was the pioneer in the West of the nail business, as well as in puddling. He worked six nail machines in 1831, when Mr. Rossiter began to work in it. Mr. Rossiter was connected at various times with many of the earlier mills of Pittsburgh. He died at the ripe age of 79, regretted by a large circle of acquaintances. He was a brother of Mr. Chas. Rossiter, of the firm of Lewis & Rossiter, and father-in-law of Mr. Wm. Lewis, and of Mrs. Wm. Phillips of the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

A. P. A.

A Lodge in Luzerne County.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ASHLEY, March 27, 1871.

Some of the enterprising and influential citizens of the thriving borough of Ashley, through the untiring zeal and energy of James Alcorn, Worthy Grand Master of the State have been made acquainted with the pure and philanthropic principles inculated by the American Protestant Association, and have recently instituted a lodge of the Order in that place.

This go-ahead town is in the heart of the great Anthracite coal region, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and numbers about 5000 inhabitants.

On last Friday morning the Grand Lodge officers proceeded from Philadelphia to Ashley for the purpose of instituting A. Luther Lodge No. 91 of the A. P. A., previously petitioned for by the nine Protestant citizens of Ashley. On the way, they were joined by a large number of members of Mauch Chunk Lodge, forty-four miles south of Ashley, and all proceeded together. Arriving at the place of destination, the members were assembled and taken charge of at intervals with groups conversing in low tones, their manner indicating pretty clearly that they endeavored to say it up. Reportorial suspicions of this character had pretty clear demonstration, while passing one of the groups when an eager applicant, was heard to remark, "well! do what you can and I'll pay. "It cant be done" sadly murmured, the individual addressed, "you can't set it up here.

A SHADE OF MELANCHOLY

clouded the countenance of the applicant, and the eagerness seemed to have died out of him.

If the applicant needed any further assurance of the impossibility of the plan proposed he should have obtained it on the terms of License Board and observed the proceedings.

Clerk Brown was prompt to the hour, commenced calling over the interesting list.

The first who responded was John Baker. John had been over before the Board, but through some misunderstanding of the conditions had answered wrong and was passed. Upon being recalled, however, he proved his record to be correct, and obtained his license.

Jacob Weisel, Twentieth ward, was next in the list and successful.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

John Gallagher of the Ninth ward was called.

Mr. Negley—Why he was refused once.

Commissioner Neeley—oh no his application was only marked deferred.

Mr. Negley—I don't care how it was marked. It was refused.

Commissioner Neely—We'll hear it again. It was not refused.

The remainder of the Court so decided and Gallagher was put on the stand. He made oath that his house contained five rooms and nine beds.

Mr. Negley—Why you swore the other day that you had only four rooms and seven beds.

Mr. Gallagher—Well—I,—I, added one last night.

Mr. Negley (to the Board)—Well how's that.

Commissioner Neely—we'll defer the case for the present.

Mr. Negley—What? after what we have shown?

Commissioner Neely (sharply)—Well, the case fails to the ground; will that do?

NEEDED A ROOM—BUT "ALL RIGHT."

William Balmer, of Lower St. Clair township, next appeared. William had two witnesses to testify to his moral qualifications, and testified himself that he had four rooms and seven beds in his house.

Upon being questioned William admitted that three of the rooms were partially occupied by members of his family.

Mr. Negley—Well, then that will do. You have, then, but one bed-room exclusively for the use of boarders?

Mr. Balmer—Yes sir.

Mr. Negley—Well, the law requires two bedrooms exclusively for the use of travelers. You have seven beds, but only one room short. I object to your application.

Commissioner Neely—Well, we'll grant the license anyhow.

Mr. Negley—I want to know if the whole Board assents to that decision?

Commissioner Neely—Well I do for one, the rest can answer for themselves.

Commissioner Scott—I think he ought to have a license.

Commissioner McGhee—All right.

Peter Corlin of the Twelvth ward was next called, but as a remonstrance was presented, his application was laid over.

Edwin Frith now called over the remainder of the list, but no responses were received and the Board adjourned until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR

"The Work Goes Bravely On"—Third Day of the Skirmishing—Defections with the Retailers—An Armistice until To-morrow.

The temperance men and the saloon keepers having recuperated with a Sabbath day's rest-fresh but not very lively, appeared in the trenches again at the Court House yesterday afternoon, and the struggle was renewed. The advocates of "fewer licenses" were especially out in force, evidently thinking in this case eternal vigilance was worth something and being determined not to suffer from any laxity of discipline. There was, however, so far as the retailers of the fluid were concerned, a lamentable dearth of material to work with, which was even more marked than on Saturday, and augured ill for their cause.

The License Board, Messrs. Neely, McGhee and Scott,

CAME UP SMILING,

but was a grave smile, to the discharge of their duties, having changed places with Directors to the Grand Jury Room, organized in form about two o'clock.

There were more than fifty people in the room at this time, including the officers and lawyers, while a few who hung around the corridors and stairways were dotted at intervals with groups conversing in low tones, their manner indicating pretty clearly that they endeavored to say it up. Reportorial suspicions of this character had pretty clear demonstration, while passing one of the groups when an eager applicant, was heard to remark, "well! do what you can and I'll pay. "It cant be done" sadly murmured, the individual addressed, "you can't set it up here.

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BROUGHT TO JAIL.

A Counterfeit Dealer in Custody.

Last evening Deputy Marshall Henderson of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, arrived in the city, having in charge William Musser *alias* Cassel who is charged with passing counterfeit money at Altoona. He was jugged in February and had $150 of the suprious money in his possession. Subsequently he operated in Kens Valley, Dauphin county, when four of the notes were found in his possession. They were on the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Pennsylvania, the same denomination as those passed in East Liberty and Lawrenceville.

Musser has been committed for trial at the May term.

Enforcement of the License Law—Explanatory Card.

EDITORS GAZETTE: My name having been frequently published of late in connection with the enforcement movement, I am often asked if I have no fear of its injuring the Republican party. I answer, No! for the very reason that it is *obedience to law*, equal and just toward all men of all nations, creeds and colors. Here is where it mainly differs from the Democratic party, which has been, for at least ten years past, North and South, only an *organized resistance to and rebellion against law*. The preliminary object of this movement being the enforcement of existing laws, one of its secondary effects may be to prevent some of the drunkeness so alarmingly prevalent, but another and, if possible, more important effect will be to accustom the people to obedience to law, and for one, I hope this is not the only movement that will be made in this direction, but that there will be encouragement given to our worthy Mayor to enforce the many city ordinances that now only live in the letter, particularly those relating to obstructing the streets and sidewalks, which have rendered our city a by-word of reproach to all travelers. K.

EDUCATIONAL.

Twelfth Annual Contest Between the Philomath and Adelphic Societies of Westminster College.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW WILMINGTON, March 30th, 1871.

The twelfth annual contest between the Philomath and Adelphic Literary Societies of Westminster College was held in this place yesterday. Good roads and pleasant weather, in addition to the general expectation of an unusually interesting entertainment, filled the First U. P. Church to overflowing long before the exercises of the day commenced. The judges selected for the occasion were W. Wichart, DD., Ontario, O.; Rev. H. A. McDonald, Locust Hill, Pa., and Jno. McMichael, Esq., Newcastle, Pa. After prayer by Dr. Wishart, and some excellent music by the band, Dr. Vincent announced that the first contest would be in select oratory. The first performance was "Sheridan's Ride," delivered by Mr. J. S. McGarrick, New Wilmington Pa., the representative of the Philomath Society. He was followed by the Adelphic Declaimer, W. C. Rogers, Pittsburgh Pa., whose selections was "Jugurthas Prison Thoughts." Both performances were excellent, and too much cannot be said in praise of either. The pieces chosen by Mr. McClurkens were in our opinion, a happier selection than that of Mr. Rogers, and it was perfectly suited to this gentleman's style, and although obliged to support himself with a *crutch*, his appearance on the stage is faultless. Mr. Rogers, on the contrary seemed entirely out of his element. His voice was weak and unmelodious; and his manner strained and the very opposite of the graceful and elegant. We are at a loss to know how the judges could, with consistency, award the honor to Mr. Turnbull, as they did by a majority vote.

The original orations came next. Mr. J. W. Collins, Blairsville, Pa., of the Adelphic Society, was the first speaker. Mr. J. Wilt Sloan New Wilmington, Pa., was his opponent. The performance of Mr. Collins was a complete and eloquent production and was spoken in an excellent manner. His subject was "The bond age of social liberty." Mr. Sloan spoke on the Index of progress. We thought for a time that the gentleman was endeavoring to deliver "Spartacus" without the eloquence, but perfectly, but finally discovered that he wheeled his audience with the idea that "knowledge is power." The reception accorded at our common place sentiments, was a surprise. The Judge pronounced these performances of equal merit, against which decision, with all due respect, we beg leave to record our protest.

The next performance of the day was the debate between Mr. R. C. Kerr, New Wilmington, Pa., and Mr. W. J. W. Cowden, Mercer, Pa., the former Kerr representing the Philomath, the latter to the Adelphic Society. The question chosen for discussion was: "Should the Bible be allowed as a text book, reading of the Bible in our Common School?" Mr. Kerr supported the affirmative of the question in a plain, forcible and logical manner. The writer is sentimentally in favor of the negative of the question, but he must admit that the arguments of Mr. Kerr were convincing and almost unanswerable. Mr. Cowden speaks in an impressive manner, and has a copious use of language, but his sentiments in his argument *light*. A majority of the judges, however, again differed in their decision from public opinion, and awarded the honor to Mr. Cowden, announcing that the first contest would be in select oratory. The first performance was "Sheridan's Ride," delivered by Mr. J. S. McGarrick, New Wilmington Pa., the representative of the Philomath Society. He was followed by the Adelphic Declaimer, W. C. Rogers, Pittsburgh Pa., whose selections was "Jugurthas Prison Thoughts." Both performances were excellent, and too much cannot be said in praise of either. The pieces chosen by Mr. McClurkens were in our opinion, a happier selection than that of Mr. Rogers, and it was perfectly suited to this gentleman's style, and although obliged to support himself with a *crutch*, his appearance on the stage is faultless. Mr. Rogers, on the contrary seemed entirely out of his element. His voice was weak and unmelodious; and his manner strained and the very opposite of the graceful and elegant. We are at a loss to know how the judges could, with consistency, award the honor to Mr. Turnbull, as they did by a majority vote.

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WAGES OF MECHANICS.

What is Paid to Workmen in our Rolling Mill.

The following, says the *Pittsburgh Review*, are the average wages paid in our rolling mills for the various branches of work. Perhaps there are not more than three or four of our mills in which the same wages are paid throughout the range of work, but the prices here given are the average. They will be found useful to rolling mill men throughout the country, as they have been carefully taken from the advance sheets of Lewis & Rossiter's last pamphlet on Iron Working.

Rollers are paid $2.50 per ton of 2240 lbs, boiler pays helper $2.50 per day of five heats.

Puddle rollers, 30 cents per ton of 2240 lbs; rollers catcher, helper $2.50 per day; drag-out $2.50, Hook-up $1.50, rougher $2.50.

Bar rollers 80 cents per ton of 2240 lbs for all sizes, heater 80 cents, catcher 50 cents; roller pays helper $3.00 per day; firm pays chargers $2.00 per day, sheariman $2.00 hook-up $1.75 drag-down $1.81 pull-up 50 cents, sheariman's helper $1.75.

Guide rollers are paid at $4.00 rates, loss 1% per cent.; roller pays heater one-fifth *of all* that is earned, rougher $2.75 per day, catcher $2.75, catcher's helper $1.50; straightener, each 90 cts., roller's helper $1.75, firm pays man for piling and charging $1.50 per day, drag-down $1.83, bundler $2.12, sheariman $1.66.

Bricklayer, 10 cts., per ton of 2240 lbs. on all iron rolled at puddle train firm pays two assistants $1.75 each, blacksmith $3.00 per